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TWO CENTS.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ON THE

OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

Special Correspondence OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1848. Congé of Lamartine. M. Lamarine has feave of absence from the Assembly, and has retired for a season to Macon, the home of his youth. He was welcomed in the most cordial manner, and his reply to the address of the Mayor shows how much his spirit is lacerated by the treatment he has received, and the suspictons to which his character has been subjected, and how ardently he appreciates the constancy and endearing attachment of the friends of his youth. He says, that having been raised to power by a terrent of public opinion, and having conducted the ternado in its onward progress for three months, by which a monarchy has been con.

conducted the tornado in its onward progress for three months, by which a monarchy has been converted into a republic, and having again out the helm of State, he is able again to mingle with the helm of State, he is able again to mingle with the helm of State, he is able again to mingle with the helm of State, he is able again to mingle with the helm of the prople—to press the hand of the laborer and the humble, without one familys being able to demand of him an account for one tear that has been shed, one imprisonment, one violence, one abuse of rower, or one drop of blood! This is the glory of Lamartine—and it is a glory that is and will be of mammortality. A French revolution, and thereafter, for the first three months, not one drop of blood, nor one imprisonment, nor one violence, nor one abuse of power, nor one tear of grief! this will mimortalize his name as a benefactor to France, and to Europe. He might have added, that he has conquered the war spirit in Europe, or achieved a victory over it, which has endured for nine months, amidst a convulsion of revolutions and upheavings of the spirit of man. Yes, Lamartine, up to this time, has conquered the European war in that speech, made to the 20,000 who called for his head the third day of the revolution, in which he told them that he wished each one of them had it on his shoulders, and in which he told them farther, that he would allow it to part from his own shoulders, sooner than to give up the tricolored flag, and adopt that of the red. He conquered the war fever in Europe, and gave a gaarantee of peace, the influence of which still is in the ascendancy, in the counsels of all the courts in Europe. The spirit of rivalry may, for a moment, throw Lamartine into the shade, but the splender of his name, and of his deeds, cannot be obscured from the present or future generations. He was the man for his on the history and the hight of the latter the more terrible. Both had their great work to do, and few men, in my opinion, could have done it better. Lamartine

Paris, October 23, 1848. Another Speech of M. Thiers-The Presidency, &c M. Thiers has made another extraordinary dis. play of his oratorial powers and his historic knowledge. He is the Henry Clay of the Assem bly, in tact and in debate. The commission upon constitution had reported a provision interdicting substitutes in the army, and requiring the sons of all families to take their chance to do personal service in the army. This provision was supported ardently by Gen. Lamoriciere, minister of war, but the ministry itself stood aloof from the he ground that such a provision would rain the army, and ereate insubordination in the country, and dissatisfaction with the republic. He denied that Frenchmen were heroic soldiers, though he admitted their spitiude; but he declared seven years service necessary to make an army what it should be—one that would fight one day as well as another—in the retreat as well as in the advance—that could go without provisions and sleep and rest, and still do battle every day—that would have no opinion of its own, in contradiction to that of its officers—that would fight in the marshes as well as upon favorable ground; and that would give the finishing blow to a battle and a victory, and, if necessary, march and fight again the next day—He said Napoleon remarked, in speaking of the youth of his army at Wagram, that had they been the army of Austerlitz, nothing would have been left, after that day, to the Austrian emoire. He referred to the difference in the condition and tastes of young men of education and means, and the peasantry of France; that the former had neither the taste nor the strength, frequently, to serve in the army as common soldiers; while the latter had both, and to them even, the army was a school of education and promotion; that, Prussia excepted, only uncivilized countries required the personal service, and refused substitutes; and that throughout the time of Napoleon, and after the Revolution of 1789, substitutes had always been received; that it was just and equal, and did not invade the liberty of the citizen. These views, to a certain extent, were contested by the minister of war, who ought to understand the matter better than M. Thiers; but the Assembly voted, 5 or 6 to 1, to strike out the provision interdicting substitutes, thereby adopting the conclusions to which M. Thiers arrived; and it seems to me that the views of M. Thiers ought to have prevailed, and that the idea of forcing every man into the army, and thereby necessarily excluding many of those who like that create insubordination in the country, and dissa-Thiers ought to have prevailed, and that the idea of forcing every man into the army, and thereby necessarily excluding many of those who like that aituation, and retaining those whose condition and education unfit them for common soldiers, is neither wise nor just. A committee has been named to facilitate the admission of strangets to the Assembly. This is certainly a good measure, for admissions have been obtained only with great difficulty up to this time; but the building is so constructed that there is very little room left for the public. constructed that there is very little room lett for the public.

The Socialists, I think, have decided to support the socialists, I think, have decided to support the socialists.

He Socialists, I think, have decided to support
Raspail for the Presidency, throughout France.—
He is still in the dungeon, though elected Representative; and although he has been there since
May 16th, he has not been examined or tried. This
looks like severity to us—to Americans—but this
is French manners in such matters. Should the
party in France unite upon him, and the laboring
seconds of the country successful. people of the country support him, he will receive an imposing vote; and unless the majority unites he will or may be the highest candidate; and then, notwithstanding the constitution provides that the Assembly may select one of the five highest candidates, the party of Raspail will insist upon his election, or upon his taking possession of the Presidency without an election, should the Assembly refuse to elect him. The French care nothing for constitutions or forms. It is force and the bayonet that govern France for the present, and must govern it, in a great measure, for some time to come, under any form of government. By de-grees, public opinion and public education will modify this state of things. Lamartine bought his peace and that of the country for three months, but the whirlwind came and overthrew him, and left a terrible legacy to his successor.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1848. State of Stege-The Father of General Cavaignac,

and Mile. Labarrere and her Father. The state of stege 18 raised, by a numerous vote of the Assembly. The report of the commissioners shows that it was done upon the recommendation of the government, and upon their responsibility. This subject of discord is, then, removed; but others will rise up, to try the force of the new Ministry. Forty-three Representatives of the Left have issued an imflammatory address to the people, headed by MM, Lamennais and Ledru

republic and socialists together. What they want, other than civil war, is not easily understood, exother than civil war, is not easily understood, except it be power, which is always the case with a French politician. Political power and the theatre are both meat and drink to a Frenchman. For these he will fight, go hungry, and sleep in the streete—which, by the way, in Paris, in the summer, is pretty good lodging. M. Lamennais is a Catholic priest, elected from Paris during the first election. He is a violent agitator, and his paper has been suppressed.

Sometime since, General Caveignac, in a casual allusion to the French Convention, spoke of his father, as having been of the number of its members, whose memory he was happy to cherish, or

allusion to the French Convention, spoke of his father, as having been of the number of its members, whose memory he was happy to cherish, or something to that effect; and thereupon the legitimists came out with a terrific attack upon the memory of his father, who voted, in fact, for the condemnation of Louis XVI; and they have been followed upby the Press, Emilede Geraudin, with a degree of virulence, which proves that he does not telieb his eleven days of impresonment, and the suspension of his Press—and that, had he the materials, he would assail the character of the son, as he has that of the father. The charge against the father is, that he was a bloodthirsty monster, and that he sacrificed the honor of Mdlle. Labarrére, upon a promise, in consideration thereof, to save the life of her father; but that he did not thereafter redeem his promise, but allowed the father to be led to the scaffold. But the old men and women of that day—a few of whom are alive—have established two points, very important. The first is, that the honor of the daughter was never sacrificed; and second, that Colonel Cavaignac had ne part or lot in bringing the father to the scaffold. There happens to be a number of the committee now living—more than eachly vegre old. daugher was never sacrificed; and second, that Colonel Cavaignac had no part or lot in bringing the father to the scaffold. There happens to be a number of the committee now living—more than eighty years old. A royalist in these days, and a decided opponent to Cavaignac and his triends, who sat upon the committee that investigated the causes of the death of M. Labarriere, and brought the authors of at to punishment, has given the public an interresting account of the facts developed, and of those pronounced guilty and innocent, among the latter of whom is Col. Cavaignac. This old Conventionist says, that the mission of Col. Cavaignac was a difficult one; that he had terrific dutes as an efficer to perform, but that the examination showed that he softened the violence of his mission, by failing to execute the orders given him, according to their import; and that the committee found nothing to object to in his conduct. To-day the Patria contains a letter from one who was upon the spot when M. Labarriere was executed, giving a tull history of the act; showing that Col. Cavaignac had nothing to do with it, but was fighting in Spain when it occurred. It appears that M. Labarriere was a Baron and Prevot, and that he was arrested on account of a letter he had written; that as soon as he was in prison, he provided himself with a vial of poison, to be used if he found it necessary; but that he was seized so suddenly and unexpectedly to be carried before his judges, that he had no opportunity to take it; and that it was but half an hour from the time he was taken from prison till he was beheaded, including his examination. Penet, a Representative, was the presiding genius at these sacr fices, and the Judge. He was condemned by the Commission before referred to. M. Labarriere, was one of eight victims that were beheaded at Dax, during the reign of terror in France. Thank God, there is sufficient intelligence and calimics, and to save the repetition of such scenes.

We have received news from Boston to the 4th of October,

Special Envoy-Austria-The Press-Presidency -Sword to General Cavargnac-New Depu

The question of substitutes, called remalace ments, in the French army, has caused great agitation in France. Hitherto they have been allowed; but the first draught of the constitution provided that these remplacements should no longer exist; and all the young men in France who do not want to go into the army, were in a lively state of agitation. It is in contemplation to take only the single men, between eighteen and thirty-five; and, therenpon, a question arises between getting married and going into the army; and many say they would rather go into the army than get married. But yesterday the Assembly overthrew the measure, and with it, almost the Minister of War, General Lamoriciere, who is much opposed to the system of reinplacements. The vote wes two to one against the project of the constitution and the Minister; and the Assemments, in the French army, has caused great agiopposed to the system of rempacements. The vote wes two to one against the project of the constitution and the Munister; and the Assembly adjourned thereafter immediately, amidst great agitations. M. Marrast is elected, for the fourth time, to the chair of the Assembly. I like this electing a presiding officer very much; it enables the Assembly to get rid of an inefficient officer; and it keeps the chair impartial and prompt in his duties—it puts him upon his good behaviour. An envoy from Russia, special messenger, has arrived in Paris this morning, but the importance and character of his mission have not transpired. The subject may be Austria, for Austria is in a state of diesolution; but I think the liberalists are fast grining ground and strength, and that the crisis of their danger has passed over, for there has yet been no battle before Vienna. The Hungarians are coming, in force, to the assistance of the Viennese, the Assembly are assuming a hold attitude, and appear to be in a condition to fight a good battle. In the meantime, the Croatian and Hungarian regiments in the army of Radetzki, in Italy, have had a partial contest with each other; and the unity of this army appears to be yielding to the spirit at Vienna and Pesth. The city of Presbourg has deciared in favor of Vienna; and, as it is situated between Vienna and Pesth, and is a strong city, it is very important.

M. Flecon has interrogated the ministry, upon its intentions as to the insurgents; their families have petitioned for their pardons; and many others are exerting themselves to the same effect. The new ministry took office upon condition that they should not be transported, except to Algeria. The response will be given to-day, or to-morrow. Next week, also, the government is to be further interrogated, as to the affairs of Italy. Yesterday, M. Marie, the Minister of Instice, laid before the Assembly a new and severe bill against the press, and demanded its immediate consideration. It makes prompt husiness in seizing any print, picture, pai

makes prompt business in seizing any print, pic-ture, painting, &c. &c.; and I think the press makes prompt business in seizing any print, picture, painting, &c. &c.; and I think the press will generally oppose the measure. Parties are making their preparations for the Presidential election, which is intended to take place, according to present appearances, in November. The press of Lamartine treats the present as a mere temporary ministry; to continue only a month or two; and is putting its patron upon the track. I do not believe that the Assembly would elect him, if he were one of the five highest candidates. I think he is gaining in popular favor; but moderately, however; but that neither the country nor the Assembly regard him as competent for the post of President in this trying hour. If France studies her interest, she will elect the present leader. No other man has yet shown the necessary qualifications for that place; but the ambition of some, and the madness of others, render the whole matter doubtful. Two weeks ago, Louis Napoleon would have been elected ever all, I think. How much he has lost, by exhibiting himself upon the tribune, in some extempore remarks, is uncertain. The French decide quick as thought, and change also as quick. The Department of Lot has presented an elegant sword to Gen. Cavaignac. M. Murat, lately from the United States, represents that Department. The figure of this representative reminds me of that of the Hon. A bert Smith, so well known for his muscle, physical and intellectual, and his hearty and generous character. A fourth deputation of volunteers has left for Algeria. These deputations consist of men, women, and children, and generally number about eight, hundred. Thousands attend their embarkation upon the Seine, to bid them adieu, and to give them a parting benediction.

Berlin, October 23, 1848.

The Emeute of the Workmen and the Burgher Guard-The News from Vienna.

Berlin has had another day of barricades. Once more this city has been thrown into tumult and commotion, and again blood has been spilled in consequence of a collision, which took place on the 16 inst., between the Burgher Guard and the workmen. The immediate cause of these disturbances was that certain measures had been taken by the government, by which the work

Rollin-a small number, certainly, for the re- of a number of workmen was suspended; an engine which was employed in place of hand labor, at a public work, in a part of the city called the Kepnickerfeld, was destroyed by the workmen; and further excesses being apprehended, a bittallon of the Burgher Guard had been ordered out on Monday last, for the purpose of maintaining order. The workmen, who had assembled in great numbers in the Kopnickerfeld on that day, entered into a quarrel with the Burgher Guard, stationed there, and soon commenced a fight, by attacking the Burgher Guard with stones. As this attack was continued on the part of the workmen, with increased force, the Burgher Guard fired a volley; in consequence of which several of the workmen, with increased force, the Burgher Guard fired a volley; in consequence of which several of the workmen were killed and wounded. The effect of this was, the rising of the working population in every part of the city. Thousands of workmen, from every district, proceeded to the Koppin kerfeld, and barricades rose, as if by magic, in the streets of the suburb in its immediate vicivity. The excitement soon spread throughout the city, and the slarm was sounded, and the rappel beaten, calling the citizens to arms. The confusion became general, and te all appearances an insurrection of the working classes was preparing. The Burgher Guards who were ordered out in every quarter of the city, occupied the public places and buildings, and a strong guard was placed in the Royal Palace, and its entrances closed with iron gates. The communication in a part of the city was stopped. The shops were closed, and the whole population was out in the streets, anxiously awaiting what would be the result of the events which were taking place. Meanwhile, hard fighting was going on between the Burgher Guard and the workmen in the suburbs, where barricades had been raised. In the sfternoon the Burgher Guard and been raised. In the sfternoon the Burgher Guard and been raised. In the sfternoon the Burgher Guard succeeded in taking the barricades, but not without using firearms; and several workmen, in conrequence, were killed, and a great number wounded, but only one man killed. Towards the evening, the fighting recommenced and further excesses being apprehended, a battalon of the Burgher Guard had been ordered out on the barricades, and the workmen were now forced to retire. At night quiet was again restored, and no further disturbance took place on the succeeding day. The number of killed in the fight is eleven. The excitement which prevailed, and still prevails, among the workman, is intense. The burnal of the dead took place on the 20th inst. and was celebrated with great pomp. A deputation of the National Assembly, the magistrates of the city, and the Burgher Guards attended at the funeral procession.

was celebrated with great pomp. A deputation of the National Assembly, the magistrates of the city, and the Burgher Guards attended at the funeral procession.

The Burgher Guard law, which has been put to the fined vote in the National Assembly, has been adopted in spite of the popular demonstrations made against it, and notwithstanding that a number of petitions for the rejection of the law had been presented to the chamber. Though the law is reparted to the chamber. Though the law is reparted to the chamber by a great majority, principally for this reason—that its rejection would have confirmed the public opinion in the belief that the deliberations of the National Assembly were a wholly fruitless labor, and would not lead to any practical result, since the Assembly would have then rejected a law which it had been discussing for months. Three laws, as yet, have only been passed by the National Assembly during a six months' session. Two o' them have been passed within the last ten days. Besides the Burgher Guard law, a new game law was adopted by the chamber in one of the latest sittings. Of these laws, two are regarded as imperfect, and will be taken up again to be remodelled at an early period. The habeas corpus law and the Burgher Guard law are both considered defective, and would not have received the majority in the Chamber if it had not been for the reason stated above, and that it had become actually necessary to establish some laws granting personal liberty, and securing public order, however defective they might be, for the purpose of restoring public confidence. The habeas corpus law does not offer full protection to personal safety, in the form in which it has been adopted by the Chamber, because it contains no provisions against the abuse of the right conceded to the executive police, instead of representing a corporation of citizens to whom the duty of maintaining public order and quiet is entrusted, and who are responsible to no one but to the laws. Several amendments to certain articles of this

Affairs at Vienna continue in the same critical state; and according to the latest accounts received from there, the city is at this moment in a state of complete prostration. A telegraphic despatch received here, to-day, states that the rabble of the population had rises, in consequence of the appointment of Prince Windischgratz as commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, and were plundering the city. The Austrian Parliament had been dissolved, and the members fied.

Our Stutgard Correspondence.

STUTGARD, Oct. 16, 1848.

The Grundrechte—Condition of the National Par-STUTGARD, Oct. 16, 1848. liament-Vienna-Decay of the Austrian Monarchy- Dangerous State of Affairs in Germany After a session of about four months and a half.

the National Convention, at Frankfort, has at last succeeded in bringing to a close its discussions of the "Grandrachte," (similar to the bill of rights of the constitution of the United States.) According to the resolution of the Parliament, a second discussion is necessary, and the whole of this law, consisting of eight articles and forty-two paragraphs, will have to be passed a second time, and then be published in all the newspapers of Germany for twenty successive days, before it takes effect. I will give you a condensed epitome of the principles expressed, and the rights secured to the German citizens, in this bill of rights.

Every German of good moral character is a citi zen of any State he chooses to reside in. Property is inviolate. Search in the house of any

zen of any State he chooses to reside in. Property is inviolate. Search in the house of any citizen can be made only by legal authorities, upon a writ issued by a judge. The church is seperate and independent of the State. The school is in the care of the State, and the clergy have nothing more to do with it. The press is free—no censor, no security, no license, is required for the publication of a book or a periodical.

Capital punishment is abolished. All distinctions of classes, nobility, titles, orders are abolished. Taxes, tithes, personal services to the clergy, to the nobility, to barons, dukes and free-holders, are abolished. The chase and fisheries are free to all upon their own property. Confiscation for political offences shall not take place. The judiciary is in the care of the State; all patrimonial courts are abolished. The judges are independent. No minister or officer of the Cabinet shall possess judicial authority. No privileged class shall have a particular judiciary. Military jurisdiction is confined to the trial of military offences, breaches of discipline, &c., to be tried by a court-martial, as defined by the laws relative to war. No judge can be removed, suspended, degraded or advanced, qualess by legal process, and after conviction before a projer tribunal. Judiciary proceedings are public and verbal. Trial by jury is secured in all penal offences. The defence in all penal cases shall be carried on by independent competer to counsel.

This is the pith of the whole law—ar rather declaration of rights—which has been discussed during the last five months, received the first sanction of a majority of the convention, and which now awaits a second discussion, which may take up a few weeks more. Forty-two paragraphs, themselves taking up more space than the whole American constitution, are occupied in expressing the above principles; and as yet, nothing whatever in relation to the organization of the government in regard to the several States, and of those to each other—not the least indication

which the government is to be carried on, is resolved upon.

Meanwhile, the Parliament itself has already grossly violated its own laws. The press is declared to be free, and the editors of the Reichstass Zeitung, (members of the Convention,) are prosecuted for having expressed in their paper their private opinion of the efficiency of the convention. Property is declared to be inviolate, and every weapon—every stricke, which, by any possible event might be made use of for offence or detence—has been conficuated to the government, in the

whole district surrounding Frankfort, for the distance of fifteen leagues. The law published "for the protection of the members of the Parliament" completely annuls all the advantages gained by the revolution in March. This is conceded by a great many members of the convention. In the session of the 10th October, Mr. Zimmerman, of Stutgard, read the following declaration, signed by about sixty members of the left side:

"We the understant do solemply protest in the

"We the undersigned, do solemnly protest, in the face of the whole convention, and before the German nation, against the law 'for the protection of the National Assembly,' as we have already done the utmost in our power to prevent its passage. The principles of the revolution, the objects of our meeting, are thereby made illusory; the right of public meetings are denied, the liberty of the press destroyed, and the dignity of the representatives of the sovereign people compromised."

the representatives of the sovereign people compromised."

You are probably aware of the stormy scenes in the Church of St. Pauls, on the 5th and 6th of Oct. The president, wishing to take part in the debate, leaves the chair, and violates, grossly violates, the rules he himself so often enforced. The president pro tem. refuses to call him to order—because it is the president who is concerned, and he does not wish to blame the Assembly, by calling its president to order! No—he refers the subject to a committee; and to a committee in which not one member belongs to the aggrieved party! Not the least decency, not the least revard to parliamentary habits and rules is observed; the minority is scandalously tyrannized over-stripped of its most sacred rights. It is as yet impossible to tell what the punishment of the editors above alluded to will be. Proflably expulsion from the convention. The idea has already been suggested in good carnest, to expel the whole opposition—the whole minority, the whole left side of the house. I should not be surprised if this were to take place one day. So much, however, is certain: The conduct of the National Parliament proves most conclusively, that the two characteristic parties stand opposed to each other in deadly hestility and hatred, and that, as the reconciliating centres grow weaker and more feeble every day, the future action of the National Assembly, in its present organization, must inevitably lead to the sacrifice of the most

and more feeble every day, the future action of the National Assembly, in its present organization, must inevitably lead to the sacrifice of the most cherished interests of the country, and bring about a state of civil warfare, more terrible and deplorable in its consequences than can be calculated at this day; in fact, the people are growing more familiar with this idea every day, and some consider it as certain as the parliament continues in session. I predicted this state of affairs three months ago, as your traders will recollect.

milia: with this idea every day, and some consider it as certain as the parliament continues in session. I predicted this state of affairs three months ago, as your readers will recollect.

The news from Vienna is very imperfect; the mails having failed for the last three days. But such as it is, it presents a very deplorable state of affairs there. The Austrian monarchy is on the brink of entire dissolution. It is possible that out of this dissolution may grow a union of free people, friendly to the cause of a free, united, and powerful German confederacy; but the dissolution itself seems inevitable, and as certain as it would be desirable.

The contest of the 6th, in Vienna, was a real civil war. National guards were, opposed to national guards—solders to soldiers. Black, red, yellow, (the national colors of the German confederacy,) to black, yellow, (Austrian colors) The refusal of the troops to be led against the Hungarians was the immediate cause of the first act of this terrible tragedy. Two German grenader battalions called the academic legion to their aid, when they were brought to the railroad depotivy lorce. A battalion of national guards fraternised with them. Destruction of the rails on the rail road, ringing of alarm bella, and the contest on the march field then followed, as I stated in my last. The peasents oppose the evacuation of the city by the treops, and threaten to annihilate Latour, the Minister of Waf. In the city, the students and the black-red yellow guards assemble and march to the scene of action. They meet the regiment of Nassau soldiers, whom they conquer. Students, grenadiers and guards return triumphantly to the city; the currasiers whom they meet the regiment of Nassau soldiers, whom they conquer. Students, grenadiers and guards return triumphantly to the city; the currasiers whom they meet are repelled. In St. Stephen's church the alarm bell is tolled. A conflict with the milita ensues. "Down with the black-yellows, from their hiding places in the church is self is made the scen On the court-piace another furious contest between the line and the guards. The former put to flight and retreat. They are pursued, and some of them made prisoners. Some of those who shot from the church, are also caught—students protect them from the fury of the masses. At four o'clock the Keichstag (Legislature) meets. About 100 deputies, knowing little of the events that occurred since transmitted agrees. morning, appear. The President refuses to take his chair. The journalists, the true thermometers of public affairs, inform them of what they had heard. chair. The journalists, the true thermometers of public affairs, inform them of what they had heard. A deputy appears and cries out:—"The buildings of the War Department are being stormed!" Minister Hoonborth: "The buildings are stormed, the troops repelled; the ministers commanded the firing to cease, but too late; the life of the minister is endangered; the halls of the legislature are the only place whence help may be expected." Borroch then declares he will fulfil his duty as deputy, rushes out with a white banner, and is soon seen in a crowd, who put him upon a horse and loudly cheer him. The deputes return the cheer from the windows. Latour had sought refuge in the War Department; he was found by the crewd, killed by several strokes of a hammer, wounded in several places, and at last hung upon a lantern post. In the evening, the Legislature declared itself in permisnency; Smolka was called to the chair, resolutions were passed to beg the emperor to return; manifestations to the people and to the guards were decreed, &c. All negotiations with the exasperated crowd proved unavailable. At 10 o'clock in the night the firing ceases, but is recommenced at 11 with renewed vigor; the arsenal was carried in the morning, as the garnson survendered, the exester nart having executed the rester nart having executed the exester nart having executed. was carried in the morning, as the garrison sur-rendered, the greater part having escaped through a subterranean unguarded passage.

On the 7th, the whole population of Vienna was armed and supplied with ammunition from the arsenal, 80,000 guns being taken out of it. On the Sh, the city was quiet, but great excitement existed in the minds of the populace. Count Auersperg, the commander in chiel, had concentrated his troops, but declared to the people that he had done so without any hostile intentions—The city council resolved to proclaim the city in state of stege. The workmen form themselves into mobile guards. The military occupy the Belvidere and Schwarzenberg Gaiden, in firm position. Several militamen and students, who fell into their hands, were shot by them. Two officers of the line offered to join the populace with their companies.

On the 9th and 10th, nothing occurred to disturb On the 9th and 10th, nothing occurred to distinct the peace; but news of troops and crowds of mi-litia advancing to the city to aid the people, reach-ed the capital from all sides. The citizens con-tinue to remain firm and undanited in their po-

Jeinchich has passed the Austrian boundary, and in such a hurry that it is impossible to say whether he was flying or advancing, to besiege Vienna. The Hungarians are pursuing him. At Pressburg, he lett forty exen and five thousand flories, which he had demanded from that city as the price of he had demanded from that city as the price of prace. In Vienna, couriers arrived at every hour of the day, and the populace is afraid that the city will be besieged; some reports even state, that a large army was seen advancing towards Vienna. Intercepted letters from the camp of the Crotians prove clearly that the whole Croatish-Hungarian difficulty was a preconcerted plot of reactionary (conservative) officers. They also show that the 660,000 florins which were caught up by the Hungarians, and which were destined for Jellachich, were not from the treasury of Vierna, but come from some other source. The "Reichsverweiter" at Frankfort, and his cabinet, bave, meanwhile, reported to the Parhament (by means of Minister Schwerling) that "measures were deemed necessary in relation to the suppressure of the contract of the

(by means of Minister Schwerling) that "measures were deemed necessary in relation to the suppression of the riot in Vienna; accordingly such were taken and executed by his royal highness the Archduke;" to which the whole Assembly assented, and refused a debate thereon, under plea of being "not important enough" to sus, end the rules therefor. The Lord only knows (beside Retchsveiweiser and his cabinet) what these measures are; but if they turn out as is expected on many sides, to be favorable to the "black-yellows," not only little alarm-bells will tinkle, but the great Reland of alarm will appeal to every heart of every true patriot throughout the whole land, and revolutions will once more steep the banks of the Rhine, and our tair hills and vales, in blood.

P. S.—This evening's mail brings the following from Vienna:—

from Vienna:

Jellachieh is before the gates of Vienna! The Reichstag (legislature) has sent a deputation to

him, to enquire what his object was. In order to him, to enquire what his object was. In order to terrify the Viennoise, he gave them a short answer, and made-no secret of his hostile intentions. Auersperg also gave an evasive answer. A contest between the National Guards of Vienna and a part of Jellachich's troops has already taken place, in which the latter were entirely routed. Eighty of them were taken prisoners. In Vienna the greatest excitement prevails, and all the inhabitants are eager for the contest. The bloody drama must soon come to a denomement. The Emperor refused to put Jellachich under the control of the ministers, in consequence of which, Minister Hoonborth resigned.

The President of the French Republic.

The i-llewing is a copy of the bill presented on the 24th October for the election of a President:— Art 1. The election of the President of the republic shall take place on the 10th of Desember, 1818. The election shall be held in the form and manner pre-scribed by the decree of March 5, and the instructions

chall take place on the 10th of December, 1748. The election shall be held in the form and manner prescribed by the decree of March 5, and the instructions of March 8.

Art. 2 All the electors inscribed on the lists in virtue of the above named decree and instructions, shall be permitted to take part in this election. The lists of rectifications shall be drawn up conformably to the same decree; they shall be published at least ten days before the day of election.

Art. 3 Soldiers and reamen shall vote at the chief town of the canton in the circumscription of which they shall be in garrison or residing. The list of such electers, duly certified by the intendant of the army or the commissary of the navy, shall be transmitted eight days before the day of election to the mayor of the chief town of the canton. The mayor shall divide the military electors amongst the different electoral sections.

Art. 4. The lists shall be verified at the chief town of the canton, conformably to the instructions of March 8, and the result of the verification, as well as a duplicate of the processerious of the elections, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the National Assembly. A special committee of 30 representatives, elected in the bureaux by secret ballot, and by an absolute majority, shall be charged with the examination and runming up of the processer baux, and shall make just report to the National Assembly. The bureau of the Assembly shall make part of this committee.

Art. 6 Any bulletin containing an unconstitutional inscription shall into the rescule of the rights conferred on him by the constitution, with the axception of the special right which is conferred by articles 57.

Art. 7. Until the definitive constitution of the Council of State by articles 64 and 64 of the constitution.

The discussion was fixed for the 25th October.

The Speech of Prince Louis Napoleon...The Presidency in France.

The National Assembly, held on the 26th ult., was one of the most remarkable sittings that has yet marked its history. The question was whether the election of President should not take place at once, or be postponed until after the formation of the organic laws.

yet marked its history. The question was whether the election of President should not take place at once, or be postponed until after the formation of the organic laws.

As soon as the chair was taken, Prince Louis Napoleon, whose certitude of success has caused all this doubt and hesitation, demanded permission to speak, and proceeded to read from a paper the following address:—

CITIZEN REPRESENTATINES.—The unpleasant circumstance by which the discussion of yesterday was closed does not allow me to observe silence. I deplore deeply that I am again obliged to speak about myself, for it is repugaant to my feelings to be compelled so often to engage in personal questions, and with such to trouble the Assembly at a moment when we have not a moment to lose in occupying ourselves with the much greater questions that regard the interests of our country. I do not mean to talk about my own sentiments or my own opinions. I have already declared them before you, and no one has called my word in question. With respect to my parliamentary conduct, I ask to have the same rule applied te me that lobserve towards others. I do not call upon any man to explain to me the motive of his behaviour, and I do not recognise in any man the right to make me personally responsible for my parliamentary acts. I am answerable to my constituents and to no one class. Of what am I accused? Of socepting popular functions! Of socepting a candidature in never claimed, (cries of 'Oh. oh. '') Well! I accept that candidature; (renewed exclamatians of dissatisfaction () I accept a candidature that honors me. I accept it because three successive elections and the unanimous decree of the National Assembly, annulling the proscription that existed against my family warrant me in the belief that France repards the name I bear as a guarantee for the consellation of society shaken to its foundations. (loud murgurs.) and for the strength and prosperity of the Republic. How little do they who accuse me of ambition, know my heart! If it was not that an impera heal its wounds than seeking to avenge them—(murnura)—a government which should frankly take the lead in support of sound principles, and so put down, more-effectually than by bayonets, such theories as are repulsive to reaven. I know that it is intended to set difficulties and snares in my way, but I shall take care not to fall into them, for I will persevere steadfastly in the course of conduct I have prescribed for myself, without allowing myself to be disturbed by what may be passing in my regard—nothing shall cause me to forget my duty. I have but one object, and that is to merit the esteem of the Assembly, to win the esteem of merit the esteem of the Assembly, to win the esteem of one persons who treated my name with so much levity, yesterday, that I deserve even their confidence. I now declare, that for the future notwithstanding any organized system of provocation that may be employed as albst me. I will not notice any more interpellations. Strong in my conscience, I shall remain immovable against all attacks, and impassable under all calumies?

He was fer putting an end to the temporary and prorisional, and fer having a regular organized government.

Count More rose amidst general marks of interest.

The question before the Assembly he admitted to be a
most delicate one. At the same time, he had arrived
at no strong a conviction on the subject, that he could
not refrain from expressing his opidion. The great
argument that had been used in favor of a prompt
election was, that they wanted to put an end to the
provisional, but he would ask, was not all at precent provisional? How would they be in a less
provisional situation with a President elected before the constitution itself was voted, than
they were now? The President should himself be governed in his conduct by organic laws not yet framed,
and which formed part of the constitution. He proceded to point out how illogical and incoherent such
a course of conduct would be and declared that he considered it to be irregnant with danger. He had heard
it alleged that the president of the council would retire if the nomination did not take place at once; but
he was sure that that eminent individual, to whom the
whole country owed a debt of graticude would scartice his own views on this matter, and would not oppose the general feeling of the majority (loud applause).

This debate resulted in the selection of the 10th

This debate resulted in the selection of the 10th of December as the day for the election of a President.

The king of the Two Sicilies had officially notified to General Cavaignac the decease of his mother, the Queen Dowager of Naples.

The discussion was fixed for the 25th October.

The prince then left the tribune, unaccompanied

movable against all attacks, and impassable under all calumnies."

The prince then left the tribune, unaccompanied by any marks of applause

M CLEMENT Theomas then arose to explain the part be took in the proceedings of yesterday, but as he was going into a rambling account of circumstances of no immediate interest, the impatien so of the Assembly became so great that he was obliged to descend.

M PAGNEREK then brought forward his motion for adjourning the election of President until after the organic laws should be passed. He contended that the Assembly ought to complete its work as a constitutent Assembly before it parted with any of its power. The Assembly before it parted with any of its power. The Assembly before their task was completed they would only create embarrarsments for themselves as well as for the President before their task was completed they would only create embarrarsments for themselves as well as for the President, as he undertook to show from the articles of the constitution, which were so framed as not to meet the circumstances they were about to create. They ought not, he said, to make a constitution by fragments, but complete it altogether, and the constitution would not be perfect until the organic laws were parsed.

M Banaco contended that if they did not proceed to give effect to their decision that there should be a President elected by universal suffrage, they would show to the country that they distrusted the popular voice, and would be calumniating France.

M Durin, on the part of the Committee of the Constitution, gave it as their opinion, that as soon as the constitution, was voted, the assembly ceased to be constitution, gave it as their opinion, that as soon as the constitution was voted, the assembly ceased to be constitution, gave it as their opinion, that as soon as the constitution was voted, the assembly ceased to be constitution of the president of the republic. If adjourned at all, there was no reason why it should het be adjourned indefinitely. Why rhould hey be afrai

The Hop, and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, bro-ther of his Grace the Duke of Weilington, died at Durham on Saturday morning. The deseased was in the 78th year of his ago.

Persia.

The Journal de Constantinopie has the following:—
"Letters from Persia, via Trebitond, which arrived here, announce an important event. The King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, died ar Teberan, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. Mohammed Shah, son of Abbas, and grandson of Fetti Ali Shah who died in 1834, and whom he succeeded to the throne of Persia, was the third sovereign of the dyracty of the Kadjars, founded in 1794 by Aza Mohammed Shah. He was born in 1804, and his heir, Naibus Salthanet, governor of Azerbaidjan, is eighteen years of age. If the news of the death of the King of Persia be confirmed, it is probable that the Salar, who is in arms near Khorasan, will march upon Teheran, while the princes, who have taken refuge on the frontiers of Turkey, in consequence of events which have taken place in Fersia at different periods, and among whom are Assafed Dewlet, the Shah's maternal uncle, and Zzil us Sculthan, who reigned for several months after the death of Fetti Ali Shah, under the name of Ali Shah, will probably make some attempt on the Southern provinces, where they have numerous particular, it is a southern provinces, where they have numerous particular, it is and that the communications between Tauris and Teheran are already intercepted."

China.

ottoman government. It is said that the communications between Tauris and Teheran are already intercepted."

[From the Overland China Mall, of August 29.]

The sickness amongst the European troops mentioned last month, has proved even more fatal during the present one. In July, the admissions into heepital were about 400 and the deaths 37; in August, there have to the present date (28th) been upwards of 500 admissions and 46 deaths. We are not aware what was the number of admissions in June, but the deaths during that month were 10; thus the total loss from the prevailing disease has been 93.

The mortality has been conflued almost exclusively to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 95th, a few cases only having occurred amongst the artillery and engineers, and still fewer among divillans. The regiment, numbering nearly 500 rank and file, could at present scarcely muster 100 men capable of standing under arms, who are now relieved from parades, and even from guards, except at the barracks, commissariat and hospitals—the other duties devolving upon the Ceylon Rifles.

The greatest mortality is said to have been amongst those men who were previously in robust health, the congestive and inflammatory symptoms in such cases being most severe, and this is another of the peculiarities of the disease, which seems to be most puzzling to those who have seen most of it: and yet it has continued very uniform throughout—as has also the treatment, we believe, until lately, at any rate. Within the last few days the sickness has decreased, but a similar improvement has formerly taken place even when the wind has blown from the east or north east, while from the sickness has decreased, but a similar improvement has formerly taken place even when the wind has blown from the east or north east, while from the province of barracks, the one most expeed to the southerly wind, was first attacked; of late the disease has inged indiscriminately throughout the men's quarters.

We formerly stated that in several important fe

to ascertain whether re-vaccination might not have some effect in mitigating the disease, and lessening the number of deaths?

There has been, likewise, a good deal of stokness in the naval forces in the harbor, and at present there are at least 70 men and officers on the list; but their complaints are various, chiefly a sort of influenza, and so far as we can learn there has only been one death from fever—the chaplain of the Cambrian.

Among civilians sickness has not been above the average, though death has carried off some whose loss will be felt in the society of the place.

The Chinese are said to have suffered extensively, but they generally remove elsewhere upon being attacked, and have in general recovered—another circumstance which deserves to be investigated and compared with observations made in other quarters.

Amongst the vessels recently strived atitwoosung is the Prins heighilooff. She belongs to the Russian Far Company, and brings a small but highly valuable carge of furs, with a view of trying whether, by opening a trade at Shanghac, teas for the Russian market could not be procured on more favorable terms than by the usual way of Irkutsk.

It is doubtful, however, that the Chinese will permit the Russians from participating in any trade on the sea board. Per mission to do so might afterwards give rise to difficulties with other countries, which the Chinese must foresce and desire to avoid.

In consequences of the disturbances so strangely agitating art on the Continent, M'dite Lind is to winter in England, prior to resuming her duties in the Haymarket. Madame Grisi also meditates passing the "cark months" here, not being about to visit St. Petersburg, as was at one time intended.

tersburg, as was at one time intended.

It is stated that the arrangements made at Windsor Castle for theatrical performances are to be permanent, and that Prince Albert takes great interest in them, particularly insisting on the subordinate characters being well filled. Among the performers engaged, the names of Wallack, Wigan, Webster, Cooper, Keeley, and Leigh Murray are mentioned. The establishment of a court theatre in England is a novelty, but may, as an example, prove beneficial.

Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. Anderson base assessed.

as an example, prove oceanical.

Miss Helen Faucit and Mr. Anderson have respectively addressed letters to the Marning Post, in correction of Mr. Bunn's assertions as to the salaries demanded by them. Miss Faucit admits having asked £15 a night; but explains that it was for a limited engagement of three nights a week, and one or two menths' continuance. Mr. Anderson claimed £60 a week under similar conditions. Mr. Anderson, in the ccurse of his long epistic contrasts the patronage bestowed on histrionic professors in that country and in America. In the latter country, he says, the people "can afford to throw away £5,600 a-year upon a recend rate artists to whom Mr. Bunn declines giving £60 per week for one month." A similar contrast may be drawn between London and the provinces, where the latter are flourishing; and, indeed, Miss Faucit implies in her letter—in which she alludes to Miss O'Neid as having "retired early from the stage, in the possession of a considerable fortune, acquired by her professional exertions." Miss Faucit has hereif received from £50 to £70 a night in a country theatre; and it is the fachity of deing the like of this which has now deprived London for several seasons of the greatest performers, excepting on "starring" occasions.

he he had no he had he A young vocalist, Nadile. Rabi, has been singing, with great success, in the concerts at the Jardin d'Hiver.

Mr. James Wallack is still very unwell, and by a letter from him to Mr. Webster, last week, it appears there is but little chance of his being capable of returning to the stage at present.

Marine Affairs.

Mayine Affairs.

Shir Building in St. Louis —Contracts have been entered into with Messrs. Brotherion's Gordon, for the number to be used in building a ship in this city. It is to be commenced immediately, by Capt. Evas and Mr. French, who design to make it a permanent business. The vessel is to be of three hundred tous burthen, and will be completely fitted and rigged here. It is to be completed by the first of April, will then be loaded, and proceed seaward. It is believed that sea vessels can be built here on better terms than at New York on the Ohio. The timber used in their construction is of a better quality than that obtained on the Ohio, and greatly cheaper than that which is used in New York. In some unimportant materials, the advantage is against us, but we see no reason why the enterprise should not succeed.—St. Louis paper.

The steamer St. Louis, reported lost on Lake Erie drifted safely into shelter near Presque Isle, where she was at anchor at last advices.

BRITISH STEAMERS AT MOBILE POINT -We lay

British Steamers at Mobile Point — We lay before our readers, this morning, a letter from Dr. H. S. Levert to a gentleman of this city, which shows that he and Col. Fisher have been successful in the object of their visit to London—securing the stoppage at Mobile Point, of the British steamers constituting the Royal Mail Line from Scuthampton, via Havana, to Yera Cruz. The consent of the company and the approval of the subordinate Court of Admiralty, have been secured by vigorous efforts upon the part of the agents of this city, and an arrangement concluded, by which a depot will be established at Mobile Polact. This arrangement will have to be approved by the Lords of the Admiralty, which is a mere form, as they have no other interest in the matter than the conveynance of the mails, which will be accelerated rather than retarded by this arrangement. It will not belong, we presume, before an agent of the company will arrive, to make the necessary provisions for the establishment and supply of the depot, preparatory to the touching of the steamers. The arrangement will be productive of great benefit to Mobile, as well as to the interior of our State. The steamers of this line consume about \$450,000 worth of coal annually. With fully two-thirds of this, they will have to be supplied from Southampton will consume all the coal tinut they may take on at that port, and they cannot be supplied again till they reach this depot. Here they must take on their supply to Vera Cruz and back where they will again replenish for the voyage to Eugland. A large market for the coal of our State is thus established, and an active and constant demand created for the development and supply of the "raw material." The ried mineral resources of our State will be brought forth; increased rewards and indusements will be given to the industry of hundreds in the interior; and a greatineidental benefit to our city will be the result.—Mobile Heraid, Nev. 4.